Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1825. [NO. 62.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Notice.

THE subscribers, acting Executors of Doct. Charles Harris, deceased, desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment as speedily as possible; and all persons having demands against said deceased, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

All persons having books borrowed from said deceased, are requested to return them to the Executors.

LYDIA HARRIS,
SAM. S. HARRIS,
ROBT. McKENZIE.

4t62

☞The Editor of the Western Carolinian will please give this four insertions in his paper, and forward his account for payment.

WINDSOR AND FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—57ff

State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge vs. Elizabeth Burge. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

3m74—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns, vs. Henry Yarboro. } Org'l. Atta't. levied on land; and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro summoned as guarnishees.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*

3m73—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Catawba Journal*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*

59—3m—pr. adv. $4.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY-STREET FAYETTEVILLE,

Offer for sale, just received—

75 Bbls. Muscovado SUGAR,
125 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
1500 bush'ls Liverpool Salt,
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
20 bags Pepper,
20 do Spice,
15 do Race Ginger,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
10 do Tanner's Oil,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do Share Moulds,
2 do Sheet Iron,
2000 lbs. Blistered Steel,
1000 do German do
500 do Cast-Steel,
175 kegs wrought & cut Nails, & Brads,
30 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 do 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
100 bags Shot,
75 kegs FFF and FF Powder,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do Writing Paper,
3 tons Logwood,
3 hhds. Copperas,
200 lbs. Bengal Indigo,
200 do Spanish Indigo,
1500 do Madder,
2500 do Alum,
1500 do Salt Petre,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging.

With an assortment of Patent MEDICINES, and PAINTS, dry and in oil.

Also, a complete assortment of

Wool Machine Cards,

always on hand.

October, 1825.—2mt65

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

HAVE received their Fall Importation of DRY GOODS; which they offer to responsible country dealers, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any house in the United States.

Their assortment comprises almost every article, of foreign or domestic manufacture, that is required in a Country Store in North-Carolina.

November 1, 1825.—5t63

AT PUBLIC SALE,

A FIRST RATE FARM.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on the 31st of December instant, at the store of J. H. Houston, Iredell county, N. C. that

TRACT OF LAND,

(commonly called the Leeper tract,) lying in York District, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Iredell county.

A. J. WORKE.

December 1, 1825.—4t63

☞The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, will publish the above three weeks; and the editor of the *Western Carolinian* will make the alteration as above, in the advertisement in his paper, and continue it till day of sale; and forward their respective accounts to the Post-master at Mt. Mourne, for payment.

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

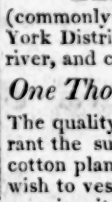
Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorised to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 26, 1825.—3mt72

Notice.



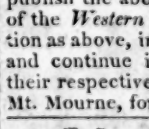
CAUGHT, a few days since, a negro *Girl*, between 18 and 20 years old, by the name of Betsey; who says she belongs to Thos. Portland, of Maryland, who was on his way to Alabama with a drove of negroes. The owner can get her by applying to the subscriber, 8 miles south of Concord, near the road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte.

CALEB P. ALEXANDER.

Cabarrus County, N. C. }
Dec. 1, 1825. } 3i62p

☞The Fredericktown, (Md.) Examiner will publish the above two weeks, and forward the account to this office for payment.

Strayed



FROM the house of Andrew McConnel, in York District, on the night of the 20th ultimo, an iron grey FILLY, about 4 years old. A reasonable reward will be paid by the subscriber to any person who will deliver said filly to me at my house, or to Andrew M'Connel, York District.

LAIRD H. HARRIS.

Dec. 3, 1825.—3t62

President's Message.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL—EXTRA.

MESSAGE of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, communicated to the Senate and House of Representatives, at the commencement of the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land.—Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of His hand in peace and tranquillity; in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquillity among ourselves. There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her Governments, whatever the theory of their constitutions may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institutions is the happiness of the people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period, our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulation have recently been sanctioned by acts of Parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which affords the surest pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open, or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibition—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favored their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favors and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, to all the maritime nations to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and import. This offer was partially, and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And by the act of Congress of 8th January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty, or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and of import, is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of 8th January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is probable, that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime State, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages to the general accession of all.

The Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years, from the 1st of October, 1822, but with a provision, that it should further continue in force, till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce; unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operation, so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous; and it still continues in force, by common consent. But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to considerable amount, of citizens of the United States upon the Government of France, indemnity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new Sovereign to the Throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his Government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto without effect. The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained, and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The Governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the Constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well-established claims of a similar character. And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negotiation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties, to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nation. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thraldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgment of the Southern American Republics as independent States, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that not remote, when some of those States might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatable with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another, resulting from the recent changes in their condition, is that of assembling, at the isthmus of Panama, a Congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The Commissioners under the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labors, that, by the Report recently received from the Agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the 22d of May of the ensuing year.

The other Commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British Government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States; and of providing for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised, for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of Bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes; of persons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the Militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective Militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence, in the presence of all the other nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity, but the name. To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the Act of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the Treasury from the first of January to the thirtieth of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures, of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution: a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of ordnance, and other permanent preparatives of national defence: half a million to the gradual increase of the Navy: an equal sum for purchases of Territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them: and upwards of a million for objects of Internal Improvement, authorized by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Naval Establishments, and all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported, from the commencement of the year, is about twenty-five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter, is estimated at five millions and a half; from these thirty-one millions, deducting the drawbacks, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year; and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the first of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

By an Act of Congress of the third of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorized at four and a half per cent. or an exchange of stock to that amount of four and a half per cent. for a stock of six per cent. to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. redeemable in 1826. An account of the measures taken to give effect to this Act will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present Session, and under what modifications.

The Act of Congress of the 3d of March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been executed by the actual subscription for the amount specified, and such other measures have been adopted by that officer, under the Act, as the fulfilment of its intentions requires. The latest accounts received of this important undertaking, authorize the belief that it is in successful progress.

The payments into the Treasury from proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum: it is not expected that the second half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The Act of Congress of 18th May, 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands, was limited, in its operation of relief to the purchaser, to the tenth of April last. Its effect at the end of the quarter during which it expired, was to reduce that debt

from ten to seven millions. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief, from and since that of 2d March, 1821, the debt had been reduced, from upwards of twenty-millions, to ten. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether; and to facilitate that consummation, I recommend to Congress the revival, for one year more, of the Act of 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modification as may be necessary to guard the public interests against fraudulent practices in the resale of the relinquished land. The purchasers of public lands are among the most useful of our fellow-citizens, and, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been justly extended to those who had previously purchased upon credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit sales had become unwieldly, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured, as it has been, by experience, and adapted to the exigencies of the times, the lands will continue, as they have become, an abundant source of revenue; and when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall have been redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the common Treasury may be made to reflow in unfailing streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the Department of War, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the Report from the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organization and discipline of the army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary, to preserve and maintain, among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of a war, which should overtake us unprovided with a single corps of cavalry. The Military Academy at West-Point, under the restric ions of a severe but paternal superintendence, recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the Nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertakings of public improvements, to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of Artillery practice, established at Fortress Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provision to the same end. The Reports from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing, subsistence, health, and pay, of the Army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performance of their respective duties, and the faithful accountability which has pervaded every part of the system.

Our relations with the numerous tribes of aboriginal natives of this country, scattered over its extensive surface, and so dependent, even for their existence, upon our power, have been, during the present year, highly interesting. An Act of Congress of 25th May, 1824, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making Treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian Tribes beyond the Mississippi. An Act of 3d March, 1825, authorized Treaties to be made with the Indians for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of New Mexico. And another Act, of the same date, provided for defraying the expenses of holding Treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomenees, Sauks, Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between said Tribes. The first and the last objects of these Acts have been accomplished; and the second is yet in a process of execution. The Treaties which, since the last Session of Congress, have been concluded with the several Tribes, will be laid before the Senate for their consideration, conformably to the Constitution. They comprise large and valuable acquisitions of Territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of permanent peace between several Tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

On the 12th of February last, a Treaty was signed at the Indian Springs, between Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and individuals of the Creek Nation of Indians, which was received at the Seat of Government only a few days before the close of the last Session of Congress and of the late Administration. The advice and consent of the Senate was given to it, on the 3d of March too late for it to receive the ratification of the then President of the United States: it was ratified on the 7th of March, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate. The subsequent transactions in relation to this Treaty will form the subject of a separate Message.

The appropriations made by Congress, for public works, as well in the construction of fortifications, as for purposes of internal improvement, so far as they have been expended, have been faithfully applied. Their progress has been delayed by the want of suitable officers for superintending them. An increase of both the Corps of Engineers Military and Topographical, was recommended by my predecessor at the last Session of Congress. The reasons upon which that recommendation was founded, subsist in all their force, and have acquired additional urgency since that time. It may also be expedient to organize the Topographical Engineers into a Corps similar to the present establishment of the Corps of Engineers. The Military Academy at West-Point, will furnish, from the Cadets annually graduated there, officers well qualified for carrying this measure into effect.

The Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, appointed for carrying into execution the Act of Congress of 30th of April, 1824, "to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals," have been actively engaged in that service from the close of the last Session of Congress. They have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a Canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and are preparing a full Repor on that subject; which, when completed, will be laid before you. The same observation, is to be made with regard to the two other o jects of national importance, upon which the Board have been occupied; namely, the accomplishment of a National Road from this City to New-Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphramagog with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the navigation of that River. The surveys have been made, and are nearly completed. The Report may be expected at an early period during the present Session of Congress.

The Acts of Congress of the last Session relative to the surveying, or laying out roads in the Territories of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, from Missouri to Mexico, and for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, are, some of them, fully executed, and others in the process of execution. Those for completing or commencing fortifications, have been delayed only so far as the Corps of Engineers has been inadequate to furnish officers for the necessary superintendence of the works. Under the Act confirming the statutes of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, three Commissioners on the part of the United States have been appointed for opening books and receiving subscriptions, in concert with a like number of Commissioners appointed on the part of each of those States. A meeting of the Commissioners has been postponed to await the definitive Report of the Board of Engineers. The light-houses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the security of Plymouth Beach, and for the preservation of the Islands in Boston Harbour, have received the attention required by the laws relating to those objects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland Road, the most important of them all, after surmounting no inconsiderable difficulty in fixing upon the direction of the road, has commenced under the most promising auspices, with the improvements of recent invention in the mode of construction, and with the advantage of a great reduction in the comparative cost of the work.

The operation of the laws relating to the Revolutionary Pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress. The Act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provission for may meritorious and indigent citizens, who had served in the War of Independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, exacted proofs of absolute indigence, which mnay really in want were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant to give. The result has been, that some among the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by diminish; as the decays of body, mind, and estate, of those that survive, must in the common course of nature increase, should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them? May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved; and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I submit to congress the expediency either of providing for individual cases of this description by special enactment, or of revising the Act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigour of its exclusions, in favour of persons to whom charity now bestowed can scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

The portion of the Naval force of the Union in actual service, has been chiefly employed on three stations: The Mediterranean, the coasts of South America bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the West-Indies. An occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves: one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been performed in restoring to his native soil, and domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our Country's Independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow-men. The visit of General Lafayette, alike honourable to himself and to our Country, closed, as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of unbounded gratitude of this People to him in return. It will form, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving to real history the intense interest of romance, and signally marking the unpurchasable tribute of a great Nation's social affections to the disinterested champion of the liberties of human-kind.

The constant maintenance of a small squadron in the the Mediterranean is a necessary substitute for the humiliating alternative of paying tribute for the security of our commerce in that sea, and for a precarious peace, at the mercy of every caprice of four Barbary States, by whom it was liable to be violated. An additional motive for keeping a respectable force stationed there at this time, is found in the maritime war raging between the Greeks and the Turks; and in which the neutral navigation of this Union is always in danger of outrage and depredation. A few instances have occurred of such depredations upon our merchant vessels by privateers or pirates wearing the Grecian flag, but without real authority from the Greek or any other government. The heroic struggles of the Greeks themselves, in which our warmest sympathies as freemen and christians have been engaged, have continued to be maintained with vicissitudes of success adverse and favourable.

Similar motives have rendered expedient the keeping of a like force on the coasts of Peru and Chili on the Pacific. The irregular and convulsive character of the war upon the shores, has been extended to the conflicts upon the ocean.—An active warfare has been kept up for years, with alternate success, though generally to the advantage of the American Patriots. But their naval forces have not always been under the control of their own governments. Blockades, unjustifiable upon any acknowledged principles of international law, have been proclaimed by officers in command; and though disavowed by the supreme authorities, the protection of our own commerce against them has been made cause of complaint and of erroneous imputations upon some of the most gallant officers of our Navy. Complaints equally groundless have been made by the commanders of the Spanish Royal forces in those seas; but the most effective protection to our commerce has been the flag, and the firmness of our own commanding officers.—The cessation of the war, by the complete triumph of the Patriot cause, has removed, it is hoped, all cause of dissension with one party, and all vestige of force of the other. But an unsettled coast of many degrees of latitude, forming a part of our own Territory, and a flourishing commerce and fishery, extending to the Islands of the Pacific and to China, still require that the protecting power of the Union should be displayed under its flag as well upon the ocean as upon the land.

The objects of the West India squadron have been, to carry into execution the laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade: for the protection of our commerce against vessels of piratical character, though bearing commissions from either of the belligerent parties: for its protection against open and unequivocal pirates. These objects, during the present year, have been accomplished more effectually than at any former period. The African Slave Trade has long been excluded from the use of our flag; and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of Nature and Humanity, at defiance, by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations, less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours.—The irregular privateers have within the last year, been in a great measure banished from those seas; and the pirates for months past appear to have been almost entirely swept away from the borders and the shores of the two Spanish islands in those regions. The active, persevering, and unremitted energy of Captain Warrington, and of the officers and men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been crowned with signal success, and are entitled to the approbation of their country. But experience has shown, that not even a temporary suspension or relaxation from assiduity can be indulged on that station without re-producing piracy and murder in all their horrors; nor is it probable that for years to come our immensely valuable commerce in those seas can navigate in security, without the steady continuance of an armed force devoted to its protection.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety, without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations.—Our Navy, commenced at an early period of our present political organization, upon a scale commensurate with the incipient energies, the scanty resources, and the comparative indigence of our infancy, was even then found adequate to cope with all the powers of Barbary, save the first, and with one of the principal maritime powers of Europe. At a period of further advancement, but with little accession of strength, it not only sustained with honour the most unequal of conflicts, but covered itself and our country with unfading glory. But it is only since the close of the late war, that by the number and force of the ships of which it was composed it could deserve the name of a Navy. Yet it retains nearly the same organization as when it consisted only of five frigates. The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision, and the want of a Naval School of Instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.

The act of Congress of 26th May, 1824, authorizing an examination and survey of the harbour of Charleston, in South-Carolina, of St. Mary's in Georgia, and of the Coast of Florida, and for other purposes, has been executed so far as the appropriation would admit. Those of the 3d of March last, authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the Coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and authorizing the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes, are in the course of execution; for the particulars of which, and other objects connected with this Department, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated.

A report from the Postmaster-General is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that Department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending on the first of July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more than forty-five thousand dollars. Other facts equally creditable to the administration of the Department are, that in two years from the first of July, 1825, an improvement of more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in its pecuniary affairs has been realized; that in the same interval the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and that one thousand and forty new post-offices have been established. It hence appears, that under judicious management, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expenses; and that by the discontinuance of post-roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population; and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, shall be distributed to the remotest corners of the Union, at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individual, and without the cost of a dollar to the public treasury.

Upon this first occasion of addressing the Legislature of the Union, with which I have been honored, in presenting to their view the execution, so far as it has been effected, of the measures sanctioned by them, for promoting the internal improvement of our country, I cannot close the communication without recommending to their calm and persevering consideration, the general principle in a more enlarged extent. The great object of the institution of civil government, is the improvement of the condition of those who are parties to the social compact; and no government, in whatever form constituted, can accomplish the lawful ends of its institution, but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is established.—Roads and Canals, by multiplying and facilitating the communications and intercourse between distant regions, and multitudes of men, are among the most important means of improvement. But moral, political, intellectual improvement, are duties assigned, by the author of our existence, to social, no less than to individual man. For the fulfilment of those duties, governments are invested with power, and to the attainment of the end, the progressive improvement of the condition of the governed, the exercise of delegated power, is a duty as sacred and indispensable, as the usurpation of power not granted is criminal and odious. Among the first, perhaps the very first instrument for the improvement of the condition of men, is knowledge; and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants, the comforts and enjoyments of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential. So convinced of this was the first of my predecessors in this office, now first in the memory, as, living, he was first in the hearts of our country, that once and again in his addresses to the Congresses, with whom he co-operated in the public service, he earnestly recommended the establishment of seminaries of learning, to prepare for all the emergencies of peace and war—a national university, and a military academy. With respect to the latter, had he lived to the present day, in turning his eyes to the institution at West Point, he would have enjoyed the gratification of his most earnest wishes. But in surveying the city which has been honored with his name, he would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the site for an university, still bare and barren.

In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labour and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition; and particularly to geographical and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the declaration of our independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to inquire, whether we are not bound by obligations of a high and honorable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion, to the common stock? The voyages of discovery, prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expense of those nations, have not only redounded to their glory, but to the improvement of human knowledge. We have been partakers of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but of equal or proportional exertion in the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expenditures of outfit, equipment and completion of the expedition, were to be considered the only charges, it would be unworthy of a great and generous nation to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burden the exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as the ways and means of defraying a single campaign in war. But if we take into account the lives of those benefactors of mankind, of which their services in the cause of their species were the purchase, how shall the cost of those heroic enterprises be estimated? And what compensation can be made to them, or to their countries, for them? Is it not by bearing them in affectionate remembrance? Is it not still more by imitating their example? by enabling countrymen of our own to pursue the same career, and to hazard their lives in the same cause?

In inviting the attention of Congress to the subject of internal improvements, upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe for purposes of scientific research and inquiry. We have objects of useful investigation nearer home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied. The interior of our own territories has yet been very imperfectly explored. Our coasts along many degrees of latitude upon the shores of the Pacific ocean, though much visited by our spirited commercial navigators, have been barely visited by our public ships. The River of the West, first fully discovered and navigated by a countryman of our own, still bears the name of the ship in which he ascended its waters, and claims the protection of our armed national flag at its mouth. With the establishment of a military post there, or at some other point of that coast, recommended by my predecessor, and already matured, in the deliberations of the last Congress, I would suggest the expediency of connecting the equipment of a public ship for the exploration of the whole north-west coast of this continent.

The establishment of an uniform standard of weights and measures was one of the specific objects contemplated in the formation of our Constitution, and to fix that standard was one of the powers delegated by express terms, in that instrument, to Congress. The Governments of Great Britain and France have scarcely ceased to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has expanded into profound, laborious, and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in various latitudes from the Equator to the Pole. These researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the cause of science. The experiments are yet in the process of performance. Some of them have recently been made on our own shores, within the walls of one of our own Colleges, and partly by one of our own fellow-citizens. It would be honorable to our country if the sequel of the same experiments should be countenanced by the patronage of our government, as they have hitherto been by those of France and Britain.

Connected with the establishment of a University, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens; and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made, that on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere, there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries, which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe, by the means of these buildings, and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must fain receive at second hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to our unsearching eyes?

When, on the 25th of October, 1791, the first President of the United States announced to Congress the result of the first enumeration of the inhabitants of this Union, he informed them that the returns gave the pleasing assurance that the population of the United States bordered on four millions of persons. At the distance of thirty years from that time, the last enumeration, five years since completed, presented a population bordering upon ten millions. Perhaps, of all the evidences of a prosperous and happy condition of human society, the rapidity of the increase of population is the most unequivocal. But the demonstration of our prosperity rests not alone upon this indication. Our commerce, our wealth, and the extent of our territories, have increased in corresponding proportions; and the number of independent communities associated in our Federal Union, has, since that time, nearly doubled. The legislative representation of the States and people, in the two Houses of Congress, has grown with the growth of their constituent bodies. The House, which

then consisted of 65 members, now numbers upwards of two hundred. The Senate, which consisted of twenty-six members, has now forty-eight. But the Executive, and still more the Judiciary Departments, are yet in a great measure confined to their primitive organization, and are now not adequate to the urgent wants of a still growing community.

The naval armaments, which at an early period forced themselves upon the necessities of the Union, soon led to the establishment of a Department of the Navy. But the Departments of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, which, early after the formation of the government, had been united in one, continue so united at this time, to the unquestionable detriment of the public service. The multiplication of our relations with the nations and the governments of the old world, has kept pace with that of our population and commerce, while within the last ten years a new family of nations, in our own hemisphere, has arisen among the inhabitants of the earth, with whom our intercourse, commercial and political, would of itself furnish occupation to an active and industrious Department. The constitution of the Judiciary, experimental and imperfect as it was, even in the infancy of our existing government, is yet more inadequate to the admmistration of national justice at our present maturity. Nine years have elapsed since a predecessor in this office, now not the last, the citizen who perhaps, of all others throughout the Union, contributed most to the formation and establishment of our constitution, in his valedictory address to Congress immediately preceding his retirement from public life, urgently recommended the revision of the Judiciary, and the establishment of an additional Executive Department. The exigencies of the public service, and its unavoidable deficiencies, as now in exercise, have added yearly cumulative weight to the considerations presented by him as persuasive to the measure; and in recommending it to your deliberations, I am happy to have the influence of his high authority, in aid of the undoubting convictions of my own experience.

The laws relating to the administration of the Patent Office are deserving of much consideration, and, perhaps, susceptible of some improvement. The grant of power to regulate the action of Congress on this subject, has specified both the end to be attained, and the means by which it is to be effected. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. If an honest pride might be indulged in the reflection, that on the records of that office are already found inventions the usefulness of which has scarcely been transcended in the annals of human ingenuity, would not its exultation be allayed by the inquiry, whether the laws have effectively insured to the inventors the reward destined to them by the Constitution, even a limited term of exclusive right to their discoveries?

On the 24th of December, 1799, it was resolved by Congress that a marble monument should be erected by the United States in the Capitol, at the City of Washington; that the family of General Washington should be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. In reminding Congress of this resolution, and that the monument contemplated by it remains yet without execution, I shall indulge only the remarks, that the works in the Capitol are approaching to completion: That the consent of the family desired by the resolution was requested and obtained: That a monument has been recently erected in this city, at the expense of the Nation, over the remains of another distinguished Patriot of the Revolution; and that a spot has been reserved within the walls where you are deliberating for the benefit of this and future ages, in which the mortal remains may be deposited of him whose spirit hovers over you, and listens with delight to every act of the Representatives of his Nation which can tend to exalt his and their Country.

The Constitution under which you are assembled is a charter of limited powes; after full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the subjects, which, urged by an irresistible sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, should you come to the conclusion, that, however desirable in themselves, the enactment of laws for effecting them, would transcend the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument which we are all bound to support; let no consideration induce you to assume the exercises of powers not granted to you by the people. But if the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia; if the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States: if the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to fix the standard of weights and measures; to establish post-offices and post-roads; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a Navy; to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying these powers into execution: If these powers and others enumerated in the Constitution may be effectually brought into action by laws promoting the improvement of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, the cultivation and encouragement of the Mechanic and of the Elegant Arts, the advancement of Literature, and the progress of the Sciences, ornamental and profound, to refrain from exercising them for the benefit of the People themselves, would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge—would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts.

The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth. It stimulates the heart, and sharpens the faculties, not of our fellow-citizens alone, but of the nations of Europe, and of their rulers. While dwelling with pleasing satisfaction upon the superior excellence of our political institutions, let us not be unmindful that Liberty is power; that the nation blessed with the largest portion of liberty, must, in proportion to its numbers, be the most powerful nation upon earth; and that the tenure of power by man, is, in the moral purposes of his Creator, upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence, to improve the condition of himself and his fellow-men. While foreign nations, less blessed with that freedom which is power, than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were we to slumber in indolence, or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied, by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority? In the course of the year now drawing to its close, we have beheld, under the auspices, and at the expense of one State of this Union, a new University unfolding its portals to the sons of Science, and holding up the torch of human improvement to eyes that seek the light. We have seen, under the persevering and enlightened enterprise of another State, the waters of our western Lakes mingled with those of the ocean. If undertakings like these have been accomplished in the compass of a few years, by the authority of single members of our Confederation, can we, the Representative Authorities of the whole Union, fall behind our fellow-servants in the exercise of the trust committed to us for the benefit of our common sovereign, by the accomplishment of works important to the whole, and to which neither the authority nor the resources of any one State can be adequate?

Finally, fellow-citizens, I shall await with cheering hope, and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations; assured that, without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective States, or to the People, you will, with a due sense of your obligations to your country, and of the high responsibilities weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy to the means committed to you for the common good. And may He who searches the hearts of the children of men, prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1825.

Congress.—The first session of the 19th Congress commenced on the 5th instant. Of the members of the House of Representatives, 193 were present at the calling of the roll, and 39 Senators were in their seats when the Vice-President took his chair. JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New-York, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives on the second ballot, the vote being as follows:—

For J. W. Taylor,	99	For J. W. Campbell,	41
Louis McLane,	44	And. Stevenson,	5
Scattering,	3		

President's Message.—In order to lay this interesting document before our readers entire, we have been compelled to exclude almost every thing else. This is the less to be regretted, however, as it has crowded out no matter of more importance. We trust its great length will deter no one from reading it; for giving, as it does, a general view of the situation of the country, both as to its foreign and domestic relations, and exhibiting the opinions of the President on questions of great moment, it is immediately interesting to every citizen.

The Legislature.—Nothing of particular importance has yet been done in this body. Several important bills have been introduced, but not definitively acted on. The bill to establish a Bank of the State, was to have been discussed in the House last week: its fate is uncertain, though the probability is that it will not pass. A bill was before the Senate giving the election of Sheriffs to the people; and when brought forward on the 9th instant, a motion was made to strike out the first section, being tantamount to a rejection, which was lost. It may be inferred from this, that the bill has the approbation of a majority of the Senate. The bill before the Senate to establish Courts of Equity separate from the Courts of Law, and to be held by the Supreme Court Judges, had not been acted on at our last accounts. If it should fail, it is supposed that the time for holding courts in the large counties will be extended, and additional compensation made to the Judges for holding them.

The committee appointed at the last session to prepare and report a plan of Public Education, had not made their report; and it matters little now whether they make it at all, during the present session. It has been delayed so long as to preclude the hope of seeing any thing done this year; and the prospect for the future is by no means cheering.

Messrs. Bell & Lawrence, editors of the Star, have been elected Public Printers for the ensuing year. The vote was as follows:—

For Bell & Lawrence,	104
Jos. Gales & Son,	78

Mr. John Haywood has been re-elected Public Treasurer, without opposition, and Joseph Hawkins, Comptroller. There was a trifling opposition to the latter.

The President of the United States has offered the MISSION, to the Republic of Guatamala in North America, in the Spanish possession, to Col. JOHN WILLIAMS, of this place, in place of Mr. Miller, deceased. The rank is that of *Charge'd-affairs.* The pay we believe is $4,500 a year. We are not prepared at this time to say, whether Col. WILLIAMS will accept the appointment or not.

Knoxville Register.

GUILFORD CATTLE SHOW.

A friend has communicated to us the following brief sketch of the meeting of the Agricultural Society at Greensborough.

"The Guilford Agricultural Society held their annual meeting at Greensborough, agreeably to notice, on the 11th inst. when there was a very great display of domestic articles. The blankets would have done credit to an older institution. We were sorry to see no greater competition in live stock. There was one fat ox exhibited, that would not have disgraced a northern cattle show. One of the members, Mr. Elihu Coffin, raised 80 bushels and 4 quarts of good corn on one acre of land; and Mr. Abel Gardner, 77 bushels of good corn on one acre of reclaimed land. I will send you their method of planting and cultivation as soon as it is received. There was no competition for the premium for cotton: the prize was given to Peter Izley, who raised 1033¼ lbs. on an acre. There were several very fine colts showed, to several of which there were awarded discretionary premiums." *Hillsboro' Recorder.*

THE MURDER OF S. P. SHARP.

The following particular account, of what is most truly termed a "horrible assassination," is copied from the Kentucky Argus of the 9th instant:

The annals of our country do not present an act so horrible as that which is our painful duty to record. About 2 o'clock on Sunday night last, Col. Solomon P. Sharp was awakened by a knocking at his door, and, on inquiring who was there, was answered that it was Covington. His wife observing that it was not Covington's voice, advised him not to rise. He however got up, and the stranger informed him he had come in town late and could not get a bed at any of the taverns and solicited logding for the night; Col. Sharp told him he should have a bed, and opened the door. The assassin then said "my name is John A. Covington."—Col. Sharp replied, "I do not know you." The assassin said, "damn you, you shall soon know me," and plunged the fatal weapon into his body. Mrs. Sharp heard her husband fall and groan, and, springing from her bed, alarmed the family.—He was found lying upon his face near the spot where the blow had been struck, gasping for breath. Some of the nearest citizens were immediately alarmed, and, on entering, witnessed a scene with beggars description. Col Sharp was expiring; his wife, prostrate upon his body, was kissing him, and bathed him with tears; their infants, and Dr. Sharp, the Colonel's brother, was lying by his side, exhausted and overcome by emotion.—Mrs. Sharp soon became wild and delirious, in which state she continued several hours. Col. Sharp never spoke, and could not have lived more than ten minutes after receiving the blow. The assassin's dirk or knife penetrated the centre of his body about three inches above the navel.

The murderer escaped at the same door by which he entered. A bloody neck handkerchief was found near the door, with one corner cut off and two holes through it, evidently made by the same instrument which gave the fatal wound. Apparently the murderer had wrapped it around his hand and arm, and stabbed through it, for the purpose of avoiding being stained by the blood of his victim, and as he passed out, wiped his weapon upon it and threw it down.

Never was a more cool and deliberate murder perpetrated. The door at which the murderer applied was not the street door, but one which entered near the room where the Colonel slept, and the most private of the whole house. It is evident that he must have known the house and the room where his victim was sleeping; for, had he knocked at any other door, he would probably have been met by some other person.

The gloom which this event has spread through society is of the deepest cast.—The murder of a man in his own house, at the dead hour of the night, almost in the presence of his wife, and warm from her embraces, with his children sleeping around him, while extending the rites of hospitality to his assassin, is a blow at all that is sacred in social and civil life. The public feeling is also much heightened by the mystery which shrouds the motive of the murderer.

Col. Sharp's talents, the station which he held, the time selected for the horrid deed, and the fact that he was not known to have a personal enemy, cause suspicions to flash across the mind, that the assassin was not actuated wholly by personal considerations. May Heaven grant that, in the speedy apprehension of the murderer, all such painful thoughts may be dispelled.

Negroes to Hire.

I *WILL hire, on the 2d day of January next, for one year, one negro Boy and two Girls, belonging to the estate of John Vail, deceased.—Note, at twelve months, with security, will be required.* JOHN IRWIN, *Adm'r.*

3t64

Notice.

THE members of the Scientific Society will meet at the house of Joseph Blackwood, on the first Saturday in January, 1826. By order of the President,

A. CLARK, *Sec'ry.*

Dec. 14, 1825. 2t63

Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership in business, under the firm of A. PATTERSON & CO.

G. T. HEARSEY,
A. PATTERSON.

Cheraw, Nov. 21, 1825.

WHOLESALE STORE,

Corner of Front and Church streets, Cheraw.

A. PATTERSON & CO.

Offer for sale, a general and extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Window Glass, Paints, Nails, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c.

This establishment being devoted to a business exclusively WHOLESALE, and having arrangements for constant supplies, on the most advantageous terms, is offered with confidence, as worthy the attention and notice of the Merchants of that part of the interior country, which is connected with this place as a market for its produce.

Purchasers for cash or approved paper will be furnished with assortments at such prices as will not fail to be satisfactory.

Nov. 21, 1825. 4i65

A fair Warning.

THOSE indebted to the firm of Graham & Wilkinson, and to the subscriber previous to the existence of said firm, are respectfully requested to call and make settlements between now and the first Saturday in January next.—Those who fail to comply with this moderate request, will confirm a belief that they want the indulgence that the law allows them; they will therefore have it indiscriminately, by a tap on the shoulder.

A. GRAHAM.

Dec. 17, 1825. 3i64

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber has one hundred acres of good LAND for sale, all in the woods, five miles west of Charlotte, on a north fork of Sugar Creek, well situated and as productive as any in the county, for cotton, corn or wheat; and an excellent stream and seat for a Cotton Machine or a Saw Mill. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

Dec. 15, 1825. 3i64

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and are opening, an elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which they will dispose of upon reasonable terms for cash. They solicit those who feel disposed to favor them with their custom, to call and examine for themselves.

J. D. BOYD & CO.

ALSO,

A fresh supply of the most genuine

Medicines and Paints,

recently received, which were purchased in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Charleston, and which they offer at reasonable terms, to Physicians or any who may wish to purchase articles of this kind.

The following is a list of the Medicines:

Alcohol, Aquafortis, Arrow Root, Arsenic, Aloes, Arb Uva Ursi, Anderson's Pills, Antimony Pul' Antique Oil, Acetate Potash, Bateman's Drops, Balsam Honey, Balsam Copiva, Bark Peruv. Red, do. Yellow, Bark Cinnamon, Borax, Blue Stone, British Oil, Canella Alba, Carbonate Ammonia, Cort. Cascarilla, Cubebs Pep. Cheltanham Salts, Cantharides, Castor Oil, in vials, do. ½ pts. do. pts. do. quarts, Cream Tartar, Cloves, Columbo Root, Caustic Lunar, Caraway Seed, Calomel, Ess. Bergamot, do Lemon, do Peppermint, do Cinnamon, Epsom Salts, Glauber do Fol. Sennæ, Fowler's Solution, Flor. Sulphur, Flie Stone, Gum Ammoniac, " Opium, " Arabic, " Kino, " Scammony,

Lee's Pills, Liquorice Ball, Laudanum, Manna Flake, Magnesia Lump, do Calcined, Madder, Muriated Tinct Iron, Muriatic Acid, Oil Peppermint, " Cloves, " Cinnamon, " Juniper, " Vitriol, Oxide Bismuth, Opodeldoc, Prussic Acid, Paregoric, Pearl Ash, Pulv. Jalap, do Rhubarb, Pix Burgunda, Pulv. Antimonialis, do Ipecacuanha, Pill Poxes, Pearl Barley, Quick Silver, Red Sanders, Rosin Yellow, do White, Spts. Lavender compd. Spts. Nitre, bottles, do in vials, Soda Powders, Spts. Vol. Aromatic, Stoughton's Bitters, in vials, do. in qrt. bottles, Spts. Hartshorn, Squills Extract Elaterium, Durable Ink, Salt Petre, SULPHATE QUININE, *Swaim's Panacea,* Sal. Eratus, Tapioca, Tart. Emetic, Tart. Salts,

PAINTS, &C.

Gum Copel, do Shellac, do Terra de Scienna, Prussian Blue, Verdigris, do distilled, Stone Ochre, Glue, Umber Turk, Drop Lake, Copel Varnish, Yellow Ochre, Red Lead, Litharge, Vermillion, Annatto, Spanish Whiting, Sugar Lead,

White Vitriol, Spanish Brown, White Lead, Crom. Yellow, Patent Yellow, Gold Leaf, Silver do Rose Pink, Rotten Stone, C. H. Pencils, Paint Brushes, Sponge, fine, Wafers, Nutmegs, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, Lamp Black, Court Plaster.

December 6. 61if

Notice.

THERE will be hired, for the term of twelve months, on Monday, the 2d day of January next, at the house of Mrs. O. Dinkins, a number of valuable NEGROES, and some good Land to rent for the same time.

J. SMITH, *Guard'n.*

Dec. 7, 1825.—3t63

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15.—Cotton, sales 13 a 13¾; Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 21 a 22; Corn, 65 a 70; Flour, super. 5½; Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 11 a 11½; Shot, 3; Lime, 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 50; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 14; Salt, Liverpool, 100, Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Dec. 6.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 30 a 40—Peach, 50; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 13; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 24; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Charleston, Dec. 5.—Cotton, 13 a 14; corn, 65; bacon, 6 a 6½; apple brandy, 36 a 38; whiskey, 27 a 28; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 4½ a 4¾; coffee, prime green, 19 a 20, inf. to good, 15 a 18; sugar, brown, 10½ a 11, muscovado, 10 a 11½, loaf do. 18 a 21; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 41 a 42, Turk's Island, 60 a 55; molasses, 37½.

DR. J. D. BOYD

INFORMS his friends, that he has removed his Medicines to the Counting-room of the Store house, formerly occupied by John Boyd, but now occupied by J. D. Boyd & Co.

The Doctor still continues the practice of Physic, and will attend to all applications with as much promptitude as possible.

Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1825. 61if

Pay up your Accounts.

ALL persons who are indebted to the firm of Kendrick & Abernathy, or to Green Kendrick individually, are requested to make immediate payment, either in *Cash,* or *Cotton.*—Those who have purchased goods from us for the last twelve months, have got them at cash prices, and generally to be paid for in a very short time; which we hope will induce them to be punctual in the discharge of their respective accounts. We will either take cotton at a fair price here, or at the Charleston price, deducting freight and charges; consequently all who wish to pay, can do so without any loss to themselves.

KENDRICK & ABERNATHY.

Dec. 7, 1825. 3i63

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the exercises of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell and Lady. A large and convenient brick building, located in one of the most healthy situations in this village, has been erected, which will be occupied by the Rev. T. Cottrell and family. Ample funds for the support of this Institution, have been placed in the hands of the Trustees by the liberal donations of the citizens of Charlotte and its immediate vicinity, who stand pledged, as well as the Trustees, for its respectability. The Trustees feel assured, from the high recommendations of Mr. and Mrs Cottrell, with which they have been furnished from the most unquestionable sources, and from their long experience in the management of Institutions of this kind, that those who feel a lively interest in the success of this Academy will not be disappointed. The various branches of Female Education, both literary and ornamental, will be taught; and the most unremitting attention is pledged to the manners and morals of the pupils. Boys, not exceeding ten years old, will be admitted. The first session will close on the fifteenth of June, and the next session commence on the next day and close on the 15th of November. Boarding can be had in respectable families in town, at forty dollars per session.—Terms of tuition, in the literary branches, per session, $10 00. The ornamental branches will be taught upon the following terms, viz:

Muslin Work and Marking, pr. Session,		$5
Embroidery, - - -	do	10
Drawing and Painting, on paper,	do	10
do do on velvet,	do	10
Music on the Piano, - -	do	20

Each payable in advance.

N. B. A few pupils can be accommodated with board at the Academy.

DAVID R. DUNLAP,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER, } *Committee.*

4i64

☞The editors of the Camden Chronicle and Western Carolinian, will give the above advertisement *four* insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payment.

☞A meeting of the Trustees of the *Charlotte Academy* will be held at the Court-House in this place on Saturday, the 31st of December instant. A general attendance is requested.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST, on Friday night, the 2d instant, at a meeting-house in Iredell county, on the mountain road between Charlotte and Statesville, a Red Morocco Pocket Book with six pockets, containing one note of $58 33⅓ with three dollars and some few cents, credited on the back, against George Baker; another note of a dollar and some cents, which I had lifted, having the names still to it; likewise, three receipts for taxes, two printed and one written. Also, four dollars in money, being a single four dollar bill. A reward of three dollars will be given to any one who may find, and will deliver said Pocket Book, with its contents, to me; and all persons are forewarned from trading for the above notes. EPHRAIM MITCHELL.

Dec. 8, 1825. 3t63

Notice.

THE subscribers, being qualified Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Allison, deceased, do request all those indebted to the estate, to come forward on or before the 25th of December next, and make settlement with Andrew Clark; likewise, all those having demands, will produce them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

SAML. BERRYHILL, } *Ex'rs.*
ANDREW CLARK, }

Nov. 20, 1825.—3t62

"Pay what thou owest."

ALL persons indebted to me, by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment against the 25th of Dec. inst. as I want to pay my debts, and can't do it without money.

WM. RUDISILL.

POETRY.

[FROM THE ITALIAN.]

Softer blow ye gentle gales;
Smoother flow, ye chrystal streams;
Fresher bloom, ye scented vales;
Milder, Phœbus, dart thy beams;
Nymphs, more lightly tread the glade;
Shepherds, stricter silence keep;
While beneath the cooling shade,
Fair ERMINIA seeks to sleep.

TIME.

Time may Ambition's nest destroy,
Tho' on a rock 'tis perch'd so high;
May find dull avarice in his cave,
And drag to light the sordid slave;
But from affection's temper'd chain
To free the heart he strives in vain.

The sculptur'd urn, the marble bust,
By time are crumbled with the dust;
But tender thoughts the muse has twin'd,
For love or friendship's brow design'd,
Shall still endure, shall still delight,
Till time is lost in endless night.

Variety.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

ELEANOR OF GUIENNE.

A pilgrim from Amiens armed Europe againt Asia. The Christians, excited by him, undertook to drive away the Mahometans from the Holy Land. Piety suggested the project, but prudence directed not its execution. The chiefs, forgetful of the original design, only thought of making conquests, and their undisciplined soldiers, of pillage and massacre. They who proved successful became objects of hatred and jealousy to the rest. The Christians, on account of their imprudence and divisions, afforded the Mahometans the facility of recovering Palestine. At length, finding themselves threatened with entire ruin, they solicited succour from Europe. St. Bernard preached another crusade. Louis le Juene, King of France, and many more, after the example of the king, assumed the cross. It has been affirmed that St. Bernard, who had provided an immense quantity of crosses, one day, as he was, preaching at Vezelai, in Burgundy, distributed such a number, that he was obliged to cut more out of his own gown, without even having sufficient. He past into Germany, and persuaded the Emperor Conrad III. also to assume the cross.

The princes began their march, and had myriads of followers. A distaff and spindle were sent to those who refused to fight the enemies of religion. Eleanor of Guienne, either through partiality or decorum, wished to follow her husband. Louis of France reached Constantinople in the beginning of October, 1147, where Manuel Comnenus, the Greek Emperor, received him with a magnificence due to his rank. He next crossed the Hellespont, routed an army of Musselmen on the banks of the Meander; but he divided his forces, was beat and obliged to retreat to Antioch, of which Raimond, uncle to Eleanor, was Sovereign at the time.

The queen of France, struck with the beauty of a young Turk, named Saladin, who had turned Christian, and resided at the Court of Raimond, entreated Louis to continue at Antioch, to recruit himself after the fatigues of war. The more she saw of this Saladin, the more she became enamoured. Unable, on the one hand, to check her passion; aware, on the other, that her rank imposed too much respect on the young Turk for him to presume making a declaration of the sentiments she might have inspired him with, she determined to make such advances as would remove his timidity. At length, Saladin understood her meaning, and she completely gained her end.

While Eleanor was thus alleviating the ennui of a tedious and unsuccessful journey, she dreaded returning to France, whither her paramour could not follow her. In order to delay her departure, she would listen to her uncle Raimond, who felt for her something more than friendship. Raimond, actuated by his passion, several times detained Louis, who wished to depart; but at last this monarch, grown sensible his presence in France was to his interest, returned, in spite of Raimond's solicitations; and the queen was compelled to sacrifice her lover to her duty, and to part with him. Eleanor, notwithstanding her precaution, had not been able to conceal her conduct from every observer. Some courtiers were so indiscreet as to reveal to Louis that which he ought never to have known. The prince feeling himself degraded, caused his marriage to be annulled under the pretence of relationship, and restored her portion, which, in all probability, he was not able to retain.

Henry II. King of England, less delicate than Louis, thought there was no disgrace to become the husband of a princess who had for her portion Guienne and Languedoc; and he married Eleanor. By this means, he found himself to be master of England, Normandy, Maine Anjou, Touraine, Languedoc, and Guienne. Excited by his wife, and emboldened by his power, he waged war against Louis. His successors, after his example, were almost continually at war with the kings of France. Who could have thought that the amours of a young Turk, residing at Antioch, would occasion a million of French and English to be mowed down by the sword.

THE VICTIM OF SUPERSTITION.

Many tales of romance have been founded on the sufferings of females condemned to pine and die amidst the gloom of a convent. But how frequently instances might have occurred heretofore, of such sacrifices of youth and beauty at the shrine of superstition, it might have been hoped that the present age would have yielded no example of these atrocities. A tragical event lately recorded in a French newspaper, however, in some measure, proves the contrary.

A citizen of Bordeaux had a son and a daughter, and the former being married, he wished his daughter to become a nun, that he might be relieved from the expense of procuring a matrimonial establishment for her, and thus be enabled to settle the bulk of his property on his son. The young lady was accordingly sent to a convent, as a probationer; but, after a year's trial, she returned home, alleging that she had no vocation to a monastic life, and acknowledging, as an excuse for her aversion, that she had formed an attachment of the heart with a gentleman who, in point of age, rank and fortune, would prove an unexceptionable husband. Her father, actuated by the motives already mentioned, absolutely refused to consent to the marriage. Her residence at home became irksome and distressing, from the manner in which she was treated: and after a few months she found her situation so intolerable, that she expressed a wish to return to the convent and take the veil. Her offer was gladly accepted. She went to the nunnery appointed for her reception, and commenced her noviciate. At length the day arrived on which she was to be forever secluded from the world, and what still more closely occupied her attention, to be irretrievably prevented from an union with the man she loved. The conflicting emotions of her mind probably overpowered her reason. She rose early on the fatal morning, and covered herself with a white veil, and crossed the court-yard the convent, and threw herself into a well, where she was speedily drowned. The gates of the monastery were closed as soon as the unfortunate circumstance was discovered, and endeavors were made to hide the knowledge of it from the public; but in spite of these precautions, the story was circulated, and the miserable father of the lamented victim was exposed to the execration of his fellow citizens, as well as the reproaches of his own conscience.

Titles.—A writer in the National Intelligencer objects strongly to the use of the little titles of distinction so common in this country. He objects particularly to *Mr.* or Mister, which he says is a corruption of 'master,' a remnant of feudal vassalage, and a title by which vassals addressed their lords. He proposed to use *F. B.* or *Freeborn*, instead of *Mr.* thus 'F. B. John Smith,' or F. B. Smith, instead of Mr. Smith. Married ladies to be addressed 'Md.' or 'Madame;' and young ladies 'Miss.'

There certainly appears some incongruity in many, if not all the titles in use, as applied to citizens of a republic. 'Names are but sounds, yet there ought to be harmony in sounds. 'Esquire,' it is well known, was formerly a title given to a servant, or inferior, of a gentleman or knight. Thus Sancho Panza, Esq. acquired some celebrity in the campaigns of Don Quixotte. All our titles of distinction are derived from countries where there are privileged orders; and though we have discarded the substance, we still cling to the shadow with great pertinacity. During the French Revolution, the republicans abolished all title, and adopted the very appropriate appellation of *citizen*, which was applied to all. Thus Citizen Dumourier commanded the army, and Citizen Poyais blacked the commander's boots.

The ancient republicans had none of these expletives tacked to their proper names. Indeed, it would sound most unmusical to our ears, to see, for instance, instead of Solon of Athens, "His Excellency Solon, LL. D. F. S. A. S. S." &c. &c. not to mention a string of European titles which would fill out the columns; "The Hon. Mr. Pericles, or "Homer, Esq. author of the Iliad," &c.

Kennebec Journal.

Poverty whets the genius, opulence blunts it: when the belly is empty, the body becomes all spirit: when full, the spirit becomes all body.

COBBETT.

Among the English newspapers received at the office of the Albany Argus, by the last arrivals, are a few copies of "Cobbett's Weekly Political Register." Each number is a publication of about 60 pages, loosely printed, and devoted exclusively to political speculations and censures.—He is the same peculiar writer, characterized by the same strength and coarseness, and bent upon the same objects.—In the number of the 3d ultimo, he says: "Being convinced, that the fate of England, during the next 20 or 30 years, will very much depend upon her relative situation with regard to America, meaning, as I always do, when I thus use the word, that great nation, the United States, I wished to furnish myself and my sons with such books of that country as would enable me to see what a state brother JONATHAN was really in, what *he was at*, what he was *aiming at*, and what were really and undoubtedly *his means*, as well in their extent as in their nature." Having written for and procured such as he selected, the reader may be amused (perhaps an occasional American reader may even be *informed*) by a perusal of his remarks in relation to some of them.

[*Edt. Argus.*

Laws of the United States. £10.

Nothing can be more complete than this collection. In 1814, an act of Congress was passed, authorizing the Secretary of State (Mr. Monroe) and the Attorney General, Mr. Rush, (late Ambassador here,) to settle upon a *plan* for printing these laws; and to authorize the Secretary of State to defray the expense. This was done in that same year. A collection was made, containing every *act*, and every *ordinance*, every *resolution*, (having the force of law,) and every *proclamation*, by the Congress and by the President, and every *treaty* agreed by them, from the first meeting of the first Congress, before the Declaration of Independence, (in 1776) to the year 1814. Since 1814, the compilation has been continued, by the same authority, up to the present time; or, at least, my set comes down to 1824, inclusive, the laws of 1825 not having been published in this form, when my books came away. So that here is a complete and unbroken *legal history* of the rise and progress of this great republic. It is, to us, particularly valuable on account of the *treaties*. Every treaty ever entered into, every convention, every thing of the sort, is here, and is here, too, in *both the languages*, (where two languages were employde:) and all the treaties and compacts with the Indian nations, as well as those with other nations. The arrangement of the several matters is excellent; and the marginal abbreviations, the tables, the idexes; every thing, as perfect as it can possibly be. The American Government seem to have clearly seen the bad effects of suffering laws to fall into a confused state, and to have resolved to avoid such effects. This measure was taken in the midst of the last war, and just before the burning of the City of Washington. Nobody comes up to JONATHAN for *coolness*. Sir JOSEPH YORKE little imagined, that at the time when he (sensible lawgiver!) was, as the newspaper reporters told us, talking about "*deposing* James Madison," James was helping to pass an act for putting upon everlasting record all the great and wise and just and glorious deeds of his country. The American constitution makes all *treaties* to be considered as *laws*, which is very wise; for they are *binding on the people*, and the people ought to be able to find, when they want to know, what they can or cannot do, with regard to foreign nations. We, in England, know not where to look for any treaty, though we are *bound by treaties*. Many cases come before our courts of justice, thousands of cases depending upon treaties that we have with foreign powers; and, how is the judge or jury to *know* any thing about a treaty? What *proof* can they have of its *existence?* Why, therefore, are not our treaties amongst our laws? Why should we not know the state of our affairs as well as the Americans know the state of their affairs? This compilation contains all the treaties between the United States and *the new republics of South America*, which is a matter very interesting to us. Their treaties also with St. Domingo; and it comes down late enough to include the pretty documents relating to the *sum we have to pay* for our "*triumphs*" in Virginia during the late war, agreeably to the award of the Emperor of Russia. It is impossible to look at these treaties without feeling indignation against the Ministers. When, early in 1814, the Emperor of Russia offered his *mediation* between us and America, they refused it with great haughtiness; but, in the latter part of that year, when their people had got soundly beaten, they accepted of his mediation, to settle *what we should pay for having acted contrary to the laws of civilized warfare!* This compilation consists of *seven volumes in royal octavo*, bound in calf, in the same way that English law books usually are, containing, on an average, nearly seven hundred pages each volume, and having, including the marginal abbreviations, about three times as much print as the eight volumes of Hume's History of England.

Official Documents, relating to the late war between the United States and Great Britain, [published by J. Brannan of Wash. city.] One volume, large octavo, full bound and lettered, excellent paper, 510 pages—15*s* 6*d*.

Here we have the *real history* of the late war. The book begins with the President's (Madison's) Message to Congress, stating *the complaints* of America against England. Next comes the report of the Committee of Congress, recommending war. Next the act of Congress declaring the war. Next, the *Yeas* and the *Noes* upon the passing of this act. Next, the proclamation of the President announcing the war. Then come all the official documents relating to all the transactions and events of war, by land as well as by sea. And, lastly, the *Treaty of Ghent*, by which the war was, in December 1814, put an end to. This is the real history of that war. Here is no *commentary*; no lying history: garbling and disguising. Here are the facts, as they were, at the time, stated officially, and in the face of all the world. It is impossible for an Englishman to read this volume without writhing under the disgrace which he feels almost every page perpetuating against his country. I have writhed often enough upon reading these documents. But my anger against Jonathan has not only been neutralized, but turned into a contrary feeling, when I have reflected on the *consequences* which would have accrued to us, if Sir Joseph Yorke and his compeers, including Sidmouth and Castlereagh, could have "deposed James Madison." If they could have done *that*, it would have been better to be a dog than an Englishman.—This is a very cruel dilemma to be reduced to; but, reduced to it I am, and so is every Englishman, who is not content to be a slave himself, and to leave his children slaves behind him. I would, in a more particular manner, recommend this volume to *Blue and Buff*, and to the *Duke of York's* goodly company. They will here see what attends them another time, unless they bestir themselves.—From the moment that the last war began, and even before it began, I, who knew Jonathan well, most distinctly foretold the general result. I said, that it would be disgraceful to us, and would create a great navy in America, consisting of the best ships, and ablest and bravest commanders, and the strongest and most active and heroic seamen, that the world had ever seen. When that war began, America had but *six frigates* and some sloops of war. Mr. Canning called them "half a dozen *fir frigates*, with bits of striped bunting flying at their mast-head." They were not *fir*-frigates. They were made of live oak, locust, black-walnut, cedar, and pine, their blocks of occidental plane, and their hand-spikes of hickory. There were, however, but *six* of them, but, look, Blue and Buff, without shame, if you can, at what was *done* by those six frigates! There were more than six before that fatal war was over; and, what there is *now* another book will tell. When, at the close of this volume, I see "Gambier, Henry Goulbourn, and William Adams," ought I to be surprised at the thing I have read. These famous negotiators gave a "*sine qua non*," and afterwards *abandoned every particle of it*! The Americans answered this "*sine qua non*," by giving that name *to a new sloop of war*, just then about to be launched!—This is their laconic and quiet way of doing things. Disgraceful, however, as that peace was, it was *lucky*; for, had the war continued but two years longer, every one of our West India Islands would have been either captured, or in a state of revolt. The Americans were in the full tide of victory in every quarter.—Packenham and Cochrane were driven in disgrace from before New-Orleans, even after the treaty was signed, and Jonathan was just getting into fighting order. If any English minister be still empty enough to think, that this is a people to be insulted with impunity, let him read, in these documents, of the deeds of General Jackson and his *militia army*.

MARRIAGE.

Sir. THOMAS MORE compares a man going to be married to one who puts his hand in a sack, in the hope of drawing out a single eel from among a hundred vipers. "It is *a hundred* to *one*," says he, "but he will pick out a viper."—Lord BACON maintains a directly contrary opinion, and says that, "in this *marriage sack*, the eel would be in a ratio of *one hundred* to *one* against the viper."

THE WORLD.

The world is like a vast sea—mankind like a vessel sailing on its tempestuous bosom. Our prudence serves us for sails—the sciences for oars. Good and bad fortune are the favorable or contrary winds, and judgment is the rudder. Without this last the vessel is tossed by every billow, and will find shipwreck in every breeze.

Lines on a tomb-stone in the church-yard at Langton, in the county of Cumberland, England.

LIFE's like an *inn* where travellers stay,
Some only *breakfast* and *away*;
Others to *dinner* stay, and are full-fed—
The *oldest* only *sup* and go to *bed*.
Long is his bill, who lingers out the day,
Who *goes* the *soonest* has the *least* to *pay*.

Moral.

FROM THE BARNSTABLE GAZETTE,

LIFE AND DEATH.

The dearest ties are sundered, and the sable pall conveys to the still grave the young, the beautiful, the aged and the worthy. The solemn knell rolls along the breeze as it tolls the mournful obsequies which are paid to the dead, and strikes on the ear of the living with an ominous and warning voice.

There is something peculiarly instructive in those simple ceremonies which we devote to our deceased friend when we say, "Let us arise and bury our dead." The last look which we bestow upon that countenance which has gladdened us with its smile; the company of mourners and friends who have assembled on this heart-rending occasion; the address which ascends from the lips of the divine to the throne of a Being who is seen only in his works; the silence and sorrow of those who are left for a little time on earth, until it shall be their fate to follow the departed—the procession as it slowly moves toward the last earthly tenement of man—the peal struck from the village church, which now comes on *one* listless ear of clay—the grave—the falling of the earth upon the young and amiable—the return and dispersion of the silent congregation, and those saddened feelings which we bear with us to our pillows, and the void, never again to be filled, which is made among the little rank of those we love—all these furnish a moral too forcibly applied to be resisted, and awaken thoughts upon the future, beyond all that the most labored essay or most eloquent tongue can produce. We turn from this scene to that which is penciled upon future years: When the rose and sweet briar shall spring from the turf resting on that bosom now beating with pleasure at our approach, and heaving the convulsive sob at our affliction: When, in fine, all that we now look upon with so much delight, shall become but an unseemly skeleton within a narrow grave.

Change the dream, and we ourselves are to become the victim of a like transformation. The sun, the cottage of our infancy, the lake glimmering beneath a silvery moon, the vault of heaven, the friends of our youth, the partner of our pillow, all, all the luxuries of imagination and of life are to become dim and indistinct; passion after passion must expire, sense after sense must follow, oblivion will silently steal each object of perception or of affection from before us, we must become torpid, unconscious, and finally die, and the same sad parade will be repeated, and "where are we?"—The world will move onward, the minute space we have filled will be forgotten, and other generations tread sportively over the little hillock of earth within which we are steadily mouldering back to our primitive clay.

Often is it the case, that we cannot but indulge in the idea that when the soul is severed from its body, we shall in spirit revisit those scenes which in life were dear to us; that we shall again look from some high cliff upon the blue waters, and gaze upon the tall ship as she booms over the sea, beneath an evening sky—that we shall watch over the fortunes of those we loved in life, meet them again in affection, when they shall have thrown off the clogs of mortality, and be ready, hand in hand, to ascend to higher regions of bliss, when this earth shall have passed away. But the sportive tricks of a wild imagination should give place to the sober certainty of revelation. Though we delight to linger around those scenes which are dear to us upon earth, though our consciences tell us that we are not to bury in a parsimonious grave those thoughts and perceptions which rally us so closely to disembodied spirits, yet the present period of danger warns us most emphatically to set our hearts in such order, that we may challenge death to the combat. His bolts are falling around us, and the small space which is allotted to us before we shall be summoned to the lists in an unknown clime, demands that our panoply should be ready.

AN AXIOM.

Two *easy* things will satisfy mankind,
An easy fortune and an easy mind;
But the *one thing* that gives a man content,
Is a *good* conscience from a life well spent.